Business Motices

IMPORTANT! WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS "WILLIAM NEL SON," "MERCURY," "ARAGO," &C.,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CARES

PINE PRENCH CHINA DISSER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

FANCY GOODS.

of every description,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.
These Goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to t
COMMERCEMENT OF THE PRESENT DIASTROUS PANIC. Print COMMERCEMENT OF THE PRESENT DIASTROUS pally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections out of Now-York, we have decided to rotain them in our Store, and offer them to

Our Retail Customers, for Cash,

at such an Unpaccapented Reduction in Price as must insure a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole of our First Floor exclusively to these Goods, and they will be

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 10TH INST.,

ON AND AFFER AVAIDAR, the best of the spices marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, feelding assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining Goods in our line that will, in all probability, not occur again.

E. V. Hardawour & Co.,

Readway and Broome-st. Corner of Broadway and Broome-s

Our Store will be closed at 3 p. m. on Monday, for the pur pose of opening and arranging these Goods.

\$150,000 WORTH OF PINE CHINA, GLASS WARE, CHANDELIERS,

PINE CHINA, GLASS WARE, GHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN SPATUARY, SILVER PLATED WARE,
CUTUREY, &c., Now Selling at
AN Unparalleled Reduction for Cash. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Corner of Broadway and Broome-at.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION.

FINE GOLD BAND

(Warranted heavy plate)...... 4
E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Cor of Broadway and Broome-ats. DAILEY'S IS THE PLACE

For CRINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER PLATED WARE.
Their White French China Tee Sets, 44 pieces, at. \$2 00
Their Gilt band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at. \$6 20
Their Fancy and Citt Tea Sats, 44 pieces, at. \$6 20
Their Fancy and Citt Tea Sats, 44 pieces, at. \$6 20
Their White French China Dinner Sets, at. \$6 20
Their Silver Plated Urns, 41
Their Silver plated Urns, 42
Their Silver plated Cake Baskots, at. \$7 00
Their Silver plated Cake Baskots, at. \$7 00
Their Silver plated Cake Baskots, at. \$7 00
Their Silver plated Urns, 42
Their Silver plated Urns, 43
Their Silver plated Urns, 45
Their Silver plated Urns, 45
Their Silver plated Cake Baskots, at. \$7 00
Their Silver plated Urns, 45
Their Silver pla

Duspproached. During the present week

No PACKACKS

of elegant, newly-imported French Goods will be added to ou

tock.

No. 631 and 633 Broadway,

Between Houston and Bleecker-sta.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,

For Cash.

Alpred Munkok & Co.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panils, have marked down their splendid stock of Mar's and Boys' Chorning from 18 to 25 per cent for cash.

In the castom department they have reduced their English and French Fancy Cassimere Pants, to order, to 43, worth \$11 and \$12; Velvet and Cashmere Vests in proportion,

For Cash. Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the va-

of Hall Issues of Gents' Hars, manuscript our special same.

The equal, and possess the requisites of our special same.

Car Department presents every desirable novelty for street or

traveling use.

Gentlemen will find GLOVES. CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c., this

Gentlemen will find GLOVES. CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c., this Leary & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

KNOX ON HATS .- The name of Knox is naturally associated in the mind with Hats, Caps, &c., &c., for one habeen before the public for many years in his business of hatter and is now one of the most celebrated in the trade. His stor at the corner of Broadway and Fulton at, is remarkable for it elegant stock of Hats, Caps, &c., of various kinds, for audult and children. The new fall style of Gentlemen's Hats are universally admired.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES !- English Roya

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT this Fall combines all the elegance and beauty that has given the Hats of his manufacture their high reputation throughout the Union, and he is sell ing them at the low price of \$3.50 a Hat. None are better, and certainly there can be none cheaper. The store is No. 118 Nassau at. Give him a call. TO MAKE EACH DOLLAR
do double duty
is now the object-

We have put down our select said su-

perb stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS

(UNSURpassed in the city),

UNDER COST.

GENIN'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,

No. 214 Broadway,

Opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING.

VET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INC. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Our neighbors boast of having borght many of our goods during the past week, and of having afterward sold them from their own catablishment at fifty per cent advance upon the prices paid us. As the articles thus bought and resold were obtained under a species of false pretenses—i.e., by sending persons to buy them who were ostensibly consumers and not genera—we doem it to be

Our Dury

to caution the public against the practice, and to warn them not to buy \$10 gill Tos Sets until they have ascertained positively that they are not the exact kind that we sed at \$8.30. The same may be said in reference to our Gill and Fanoy Disker W. J. F. Dailery & Co.

Nex 531 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker

SEWING MACHINES.-WATSON'S \$10 Sewing

Music at Hale Price at Waters's, No. 333 Broadway.—Planes and Melopeous at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pittros and Melodeous to Rent and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT removes all discolora-tion of the skin, and allays the itching and inflammation gen-erated by heat or cold. It takes the sting out of every erap-tive disease, and heals, by cradication, not suppression, all kinds of sores, tumors, carbuncles, scrofulous ulcers, and can-rerous disorders.

500 Packages of the best Mackerel caught this Fall.

1900 Fackages of the best Mackerel Caught this Fall. L66 quistals Geo. Bank and other Codish.
2,500 boxes Digby, Scaled and No. I Herring.
Exte fine dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New corn fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lasd,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down, at
Eart, Barthelemew & Co's, No 176 Greenwich st.

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION .- The following is an extract from a letter received in this city last even-ng from a member of the Salt Lake expedition, dated * Seventh and last crossing of Sweet Water River, 225 for niles from Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1857:

"Draw Stat: I am, as you see by the above, near the great Salt Lake City, with as you see by the above, near the great Salt Lake City, with as you see by the above, near the great Mountain or starve; the former will be my choice.

"The Cheyenne It diams as you have perhaps been informed, are becoming very hold. They have taken a train loaded with government stores. Three men were killed and all the cattle diren off. They have also captured a wagon of amunition and another of Sarp's Rifles, which will afford them a good supsylver the Winter. The express that brought us the news was ply for the Winter. The rider was obliged to drop ink sadelle-bags to save himself. It is now sundown. Our train continues its march at 9 o'clock to night."

[Boston Journal.]

THE MORMONS PREPARING FOR REBELLION .- A correspondent of a Western paper, in speaking of the

"I have information from a source which will not admit of a doubt, that the Mormons who have recently left California, took with them nearly eight tuns of powder and lead, also a tun of revolvers, all of which had been purchased from time to time in that State, and taken quietly over to Carson Valley during the just six months."

ROCK ISLAND FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—We are gratified in being able to state that the Island of Rock Island will be offered for sale at public auction, at an early day. The Government will give timely notice early day. The Government will give timely notice so that any persons in this region wishing to secure a slice can have the opportunity. Suits will be instituted against those persons who have been despeiding it of its timber, as well as against the equatters who refuse to vacate the premises. [Rock Island Argus.

New Hork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1867.

A slave girl named Betty, who had been spending the Summer North in company with her master and mistress, was brought before Chief Justice Staw of Massachusetta yesterday by a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge, after satisfying himself that the girl was willing to return with her master to Tean essee, made an order to the effect that she was at liberty to go or stay, as she pleased Betty refused to secrept the effered boon of freedom, although strongly urged so to do by her colored friends.

The complete returns elect Thomas Holliday Hicks, the candidate of the American party, Governor of Maryland by 8,167 majority. Fillmore carried the State last year by a majority of 8,345 over the vote of Buchapan. The Americans have working majorities in both Houses of the Legisla ture. The Congressional delegation elect consists of three Americans and three Democrate. Last year it stood four Americans to two Democrats The change is in the Vth District, which has chosen Jacob M. Kunkel. In the first Judicial District James L. Bartol, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Republican City Convention last evening nominated Washington Smith for Governor of the Alms House. A Committee of five was appointed to copfer with other parties in reference to the nomination for Mayor. A large number of gentlemen were proposed for Supervisors, but no nominations were made, the Convention resolving to postpone the further consideration of the matter. The American Mayoralty Convention also met last evening, and, after a long debate, nominated JAMES E. COOLEY for Mayor on the fifth ballot.

There was an interesting session of the Common

Council last night. Reports were made in both Boards upon the Mayor's late incendiary message, and of course the world was advised that the Common Council had no power to carry out his liberal ideas in regard to flour and potatoes. Wood himself attended in the Councilmen to sign the Central Park appropriation, which he did as soon as it was passed. The Corporation Counsel was also present, sitting at the right hand of the President of the Board while the Mayor supported the left-Mr. Phillips smiling and amiable, the Mayor and the Counsel glowering at each other, but not speaking to nor recognizing one another. The report on the Mayor's Message provoked a sharp debate, the Democrats getting in a rage, and trying to shirk the responsibility of the storm they had raised, and which they had not the courage to face. After a score of excuses and the requisite abuse of the Legislature, they came to the conclusion that they could do very little for the workingmen, after allthat if they had voted needful money to go on with the Central Park, a thousand men who are now idle would have been at work-that if they had not repudiated the real Street Commissioner, a thousand more would have been employed on the streets for three months past. In the course of the debate it was shown that the Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Places, Mr. James L. Waugh, prefaced his efforts in behalf of the laboring poor by applying to the Central Park Commissioners for the position of paymester, at a salary, we believe, of \$2,500 per year. Although Mr. Waugh has not been appointed, he voted for the appropriation. The true extent of Democratic sympathy with the working classes was still more forcibly shown in the vote on a resolution to go ahead with the immense amount of work ready to do in the Street Department. They had just unanimously voted the Central Park fund of \$250,000; but when the opposition asked them by a simple vote to set from two to five thousand men at work on the streets. only fifteen Republicans and Americans sail "Yes. while thirty-five Democrats said "No;" and all because Daniel D. Conover is Street Commissioner instead of Mr. Devlin. Thus the working people will perceive that sooner than even indirectly and temporarily recognize a fact established by the Supreme Court-a course which could have no possible effect upon the merits of the case—thirty-five Democratic Councilmen will see the wives and chil-

dren of the laboring men starve. Another noteworthy item was the fate of the report of the Fire Committee censuring Chief Engineer Howard for organizing a Hook and Ladder Company, giving them apparatus, and incurring various other expenses in the very face of the law. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been at once condemned, as he deserved; but there is an election at hand, and so seventeen Democrats vote "No" where every principle of honesty and good government demand "Yes." They are afraid Harry Howard will be "down on 'em," and so, with the skulking cowardice of political slaves, they either dodge the question or buy his friendship by outraging their own convictions of justice.

In the Board of Supervisors, there was a fin exhibition of the way in which we are swindled, in the shape of a bill for fitting up a Court room-s perfect monstrosity of false statements and overcharges. We give an abstract of it elsewhere.

During the day, there was considerable excite ment at the City Hall. A crowd of unempleyed men had gathered early in the morning, and be came so much excited that about noon Mr. Wood felt himself to be in danger, and sent for a force of policemen to guard the place. A body of forty or fifty men came down, and remained until a late bour in the evening. No disturbance occurred.

Precautionary measures have been taken in view of the possibility of a riot and attack upon Government property in this city. An officer in charge of the United States funds has requested permission to call upon the Federal troops if necessary; a Cabinet meeting was held respecting the matter yesterday afternoon, and orders were given of the most efficient character. The Administration is said to be greatly incensed with Mayor Wood, and in sericus dread of what his Message may lead to. The city authorities are also on the alert, and it is bardly probable that any serious disturbance can

The weather continues so mild and genial that we must again implore those in our City who have no employment and no resource beyond a few days at most, to flee inland forthwith. Do not wait. we entreat you, in the hope that times may improve; for of this there is no immediate probability. Your staying here idle and famishing is the very worst feature of our present condition, and that which presents the greatest obstacle to its amelioration. We have stopped Importing excessively; our Currency is certainly not now inflated; our people are frugal; and our surplus Products. Californian and other, will soon reduce the mercantile balance against us. The one point on which we are

etili lame is the ecormons proportion of famishing idlers among our ordinarily Working Classes. Let these find steady work again, even at low wages, and we shall thenceforth surely and rapidly im-

But it is madness to think of finding or making work for the needy in Cities. They are overcrowded, and their industry has received a stunning shock, to overcome which, mouths if not years will be needed. We cannot return to making Hets, or Clocks, or Safes, or Watch-cases, or Jewelry, or bundred other things, for the next year, to soything like the extent we were doing till the crash came. Such being the case, we cannot for many months find employment in cities for their present inhabitants-not by many thousands. Taose surplus thousands must scatter over the Country and find homes with the thrifty farmers or in the cabins of the Great West. And we are confident that every able and willing man or woman who flees to the West will find work and bread there.

"Oh! I can't go West," says one, " because of my family." But what good can you do your family while you have no chance to earn anything ? Better leave them to precarious and grudging charity while you find or make a better home for them, than stay here only to aggravate their in sery and deepair. If you cannot help them, do not remain to divide their meager resources.

"But I have no money to pay my passage." Then start on foot, and keep traveling and inquirng till you find something to do. Avoid the great roads, and visit the more secluded hamlets and vallets. The farmers will not let you starve while you are ready and eager to work; and many will be lad to show you bospitality. Shun liquor and ruffanism, and you will usually be treated with respectful kindness.

But the Courtry is as badly tried as the City." No, it is not. There is trouble, there is want, in the Country; but there is little or no actual famine there. There is scarcely a rural towrship in which some one would not gladly bire and pay semething more than board for faithful, efficient work. All Summer, the farmers paid good wages, yet were habitua'ly short-handed. It is different now; but work can still be had, even in our State and Pennsylvania. Westward of these States, wages are still good and labor generally in demand. Our single men out of werk should all start westward at once, leaving the chances of obtaining employment here to those who

Unemployed workingmen! we urge what we new is for your good. We pretend to no special friendship for you, but we know that what is really best for one class is best for all. Had one half of ou scattered ever the Country last April, May, une or July, you might all have been comfortable now. Thousards of you could have secured snag homes and sent for your families ere this. The present is a bad season for emigrating, but better go now than remain to freeze and famish. There is but one course open to you-do not reject it. Be wise To Day!

In these days of general and wide spread modsty, we don't upon impudence. We are pleased to see or to hear from a man who, in disregard of all the decencies of public life, approaches the Admiaistration at Washington with a front of brass, and with lingual abilities of the curliest serpentine order. We have said many things sharp and severe of Mr. William Walker, the distinguished pirate. If our memory serves us, we have held him up to the public as one who, by all right and law, should be suspended upon that plant so different from all other trees, and which is known as "the gallows tree." about which "sae rantingly, so dauntingly' well known Scotch personage once performed itlbottemed Terpsichorean evolutions. Not to put too fine a point upon it, we have thought that if it were right to hang anybody, it would be eminently fit and proper to hang William Walker. We beg pardon of our readers for this mistake. We have not understood William. We have not, we confess, made proper allowance for that sublimity of insolence which amounts to a virtue; for that pandventurer to place himself at once in confidential relations with our Government; for that noble principle which permits any discontented Yankee to transmogrify himself at will into a Spaniard, a Hottentot, a Lilliputian or-a Nicaraguan! Our political estimate was too narrow. We should have understood that the reigning monarch of that empireso immense and powerful-of Nicaragua was by no means obliged to keep squatted upon his august throne, but had leave of absence from the Imperial domains whenever pleasant or convenient; that he might run away, and so live to fight upon another occasion; that his occasional departures from his demains, albeit sometimes compelled by the ingratitude of his subjects and an occasional bayonetprobe a posteriori, argued nothing against his legitmacy. Be it known unto all people, then, that the present and perpetual Executive of the Republie of Nicaragua is now a warderer and a wayfarer; but that, with or without the pomps of power, the modes, forms and shows of authority, he is still Governor, and is not by virtue of his absence from the immediate scene of his deminions lessened in his pretensions by the ninth part of a hair. Are we not right in admiring the plucky impudence which can sustain itself under such adverse cir-

Sweet William has written to the Hon. Lewis less-at this moment, unless dead, our Secretary of State-upon terms of equality, and as one great functionary should write to another. William appears to consider himself a modern Themistocles uite entitled to what he calls "the rights of hospitality" in our Artaxerxes of a Republic. He does not happen to have a Secretary of State near him ust about this time, and thus is compelled to discard etiquette and to communicate in propria perona. He is quite pained to learn that Mr. Cass stends to prevent his return, with that of his companions," to his Principality of Nicaragua. He is still more burt to hear that there is a ramor that he designs to violate the Neutrality Lawspopularly supposed, in the least well informed parts of the United States, to be still in existence.

Now, in spite of his palaver, it is necessary to bring this marauding William up with a round turn; to tell him that politically he is a humbur. and practically a felon. Any loafer of a coreair can write to the Secretary of State. Gentlemen of a burglarious turn of mind, sent to a septennial seclusion from this wicked world, may open a correspendence with Mr. Lewis Cass. This is a free country, and pens, ink, paper, Post Office and three-penny stamps are at every one's command. William may write, and so may we. It is in our power to send word to the Secretary that we have subjugated Orange County in the State of New York, and that hereafter the jurisdiction of the United States will not be regarded in that bailiwick. Perhaps our letter, however, would not be telegraphed to the morning papers. Therein William has the advantage of us. Beaten, expelled, exiled, ruined and wretched, he can still write, albeit an adventurer, under the weather, to the Government of the United States. So much for baving reë stablished Blavery in a country in which it had been abolished.

The "Republic of Nicaragua," according William, is "the Republic of Walker." Although every vestige of his authority has disappeared in that State-although he is not sent for or wished for-be still assumes to be the Governor of that demain. How shall we with ordinary patience treat this bit of brazen assumption? If the people of Nicaragua are his admirers, and are possessed by a passion to see him once more ruling over them, why, in the name of all that is reason. able, does not William at once rush into the arms of his affectionate subjects? Why does he need "companions"? And why, if he cannot give up the delights of friendship, should the "companions" carry rifles, knapsacks, bayonets and carteuch beges? Why should they not sail in peaceful salleys to Realejo? Why should not these jolly companions" march into Leon wearing olive branches and white flags? Your country calls you, William, and you should not disregard her entreaties. Go in and win. But why write to the Secretary of State ?

Nothing strikes us more forcibly than the eminent consideration with which Walker regards the Neutrality Laws of this country. He, the exiled Nicareguan, is the guest of the United States; and could be possibly disregard its statutes? We do not know. We are afraid that he would if he could. Before he became a Nicaraguan, he was, if our memory serves us, a Lower Californian and Senorias. He repels with "scorn," and also with "indignation." the idea that he intends any violation of our laws. But how does he propose to go to Nicaregua? Solitary and alone? Unarmed? We fancy not. He can only depart from these shores for that republic with an armed retique, and such departure will be in disregard of all our National laws affecting the subject. Besides, we do not place much confidence in the assertions of thieves, that they intend to purloin upon quite legal and Christian principles. The crime of which Walker prefesses such an abhorrence he committed, as all the world knows, in 1853. Let us have no more nonsense! He will commit it again if he is allowed the opportunity.

The Rev. C. S. Stewart of the U. S. Navy has been paying a visit at Plombiers, whither he went on purpose from Paris, to an old acquaintance with whom he used to breakfast in this City when that acqueintance was an exile and a fugitive, and with whom he seems astonished at being invited to dine, new that said vagrant of twenty years back is His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of France. After the satisfaction of his corporeal needs, the Reverend gentleman aforesaid was taken out to walk by his Imperial ereny, and gives the followirg account of that performance:

"On returning to the drawing-room, at the end of an hour, I was about to take leave, when his Majesty kitdly interposed by saying he wished me to take a walk with him. I was very ready, as you may imagine, to interpret the wish, according to imperial etiquette, into a command, and thankfully availed myself of the privilege. We left the paixee by the garden entrance opening upon a road slong the hill-side, which overlooks the town and little valley. Pursuing this for some distance, we descended the hill and, crossing the glen, entered upon a beautiful new gravcrossing the glen, ertered upon a beautiful new grav-eled road on the opposite side, constructed by the Em-perer, during the past year, as a walk for the beautiful and pleasure of the visitors to the Baths and the pubto in general. It extended couple of miles perhap-from the town to the woods with which the hills a

that distance are covered.

"It was the hour of the evening promenade, and a some points the broad walk was crowded with ladies and gertlemen, old and young, and with children and their nurses. I was pleased to witness the honor and good will manifested by all to the Sovereign; and not less so to observe the great kindness with which their constant salutations were returned by him, particularly in the special civilities he paid, every few steps, to one and snother of the aged and infirm, seated by the way-side, in begging them not to rise as he approached; in a compliment to a mother on the beauty of her child; side, in begging them not to rise as he appropriate a compline at to a mother on the beauty of her child; a touch of fondness to the child itself; and a word of recognition, here and there, to some young girl, who had been at the ball at the palace the preceding night. We soon passed through these, and, on

promenance. We soon passed through those, and, on our way toward the woods, were alone, some yards in sovarce of the gentlemen of the suite, and at liberty to converse with uninterrupted freedom.

"It was nearly two hours before we again approached the palace. As we did so, I intimated the purpose the palace. As we did so, I intimated the of taking leave at its gates for a return to Pa of taking leave at its gates for a return to Paris, and, with all my knowledge of the kindness of his heart, I was surprised almost at the warmth of his expressions and manner while assuring me of his appreciation of my frienciship and the pleasure my visit had given him. The most I had anticipated, in the thought of being received by him in France, was the possibility of a private audience for a few moments, amid the pressure of engagements unavoidable from his position; and I could scarcely realize the fact, as I had him adieu, that I had thus been favored with three hours of the most kind and confidential intercourse."

-That a man might "smile, and smile, and be villain," was deemed noteworthy, yet hardly astonishing, in Hamlet's time; and Byron speaks of a pirate who

" was the mildest mannered man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.
With such true breeding of a gentleman.
You never could divine his real thought.
Pity he loved adventuous life's variety.
He was so great a loss to good society."

But if he had only achieved the theft of an emnire, instead of ignobly cententing himself with the plunder of defenseless merchantmen, he need not have been lost to "good society"-far from it The Reverend John S C Abbott would have deified him through sundry illustrated octaves, and the Rev. C. S. Stewart would have hung enraptured on his button-hole, and detailed to admiring Yankees his amazement that he, an intimate friend of said thief's unluckier days, was favored by the Imperial villain " with three hours of most kind " and confidential intercourse." Had Louis Napoeon attempted to steal a purse instead of an em pire, and had he been detected, arrested, convicted and sent to the galleys, it is very clear that the Rev. C. S Stewart would not have gone three hundred miles out of his way to visit him in his new position; would not have been astonished at being warmly received by the culprit; and would not, at all events, bave written an account of the interview and sent it to some one who would transmit it to some facile journal. The difference be tween a lucky and an unlucky villain is very great, and notedy appreciates it more keenly than does the Rev. C. S Stewart.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, exiled forever from France as a cetected conspirator, obtained liberty to return to her seil only through the Revolution of 1848. He was chosen President of the French Republic, and as such took a solemn oath to observe, uphold and defend the Constitution of that Republic. Thus invested with power, he very soon began to plot against the liberties of those who had so gererously trusted him; and, before the expiration of his term, through the connivance and ecoperation of certain high military and other functionaries whom he had bribed and corrupted, in flagrant violation of his cath of office, and of every obligation of gratitude and honor, he subverted the Republic, surprised and imprisoned the better portion of the National Assembly, set or a debau and drunken soldiery to mow down with grape all who stood up for Law and Liberty in rest. ance to this execrable perfidy and neurpation, and filled the prisons with thousands whose only offense was a character which assured him that they could terer consent to be the willing slaves of a perfidious, murderous despot. Of all these crimes, which caused immediately the death of thousands of the most honest men in France, and doomed tens of thousands to prison, exile, ard a lingering death, there is not a whieper, not a hint, in this Reverend gentleman's letter -nothing that would suggest a doubt that said Louis Napoleon was not all that such a "very dear "son in Jesus Christ" (as Pope Pius IX. officially designates him) should be. What a lesson is here given to the hot blooded youth of our country What an impulse to her future Arnolds, Burrs and William Walkers! "With all my knowledge of his kindness of heart," says the Rev. C. S. Stewart. The Republicans butchered in the streets of Paris for daring to resist his bloody usurpation and stand by Liberty and the Constitution, never attained to this knowledge. The noble martyrs to the Republic, pining in the hulks or rotting in the pestilential marshes of Cayenne, have no suspicion that Louis Napoleon's heart is tenderer than hearts in general. Ah! if Satan had only succeeded in his bold rebellien-had drawn after him a majority of "the host " of heaven," instead of a bare third-what an admirit g historian be would have found in the Rev. John S. C. Abbott! What a newspaper eulogist in the Rev. C. S. Stewart!

We print this morning the letter of Mr. James

T. Brady, in which he defends the doctrine advanced by him in the Woolman case, that a hus band may, independently of the consideration of in sanity, exercise a restraint over the person of his wife. We do not understand how a man of Mr. Brady's reputation should be abandoned by his intellects to write a letter so singularly loose and rambling. If he has here given us the argument which he would have made before Mr. Justice Roosevelt, had not the sudden turn of the case impeded the flow of his eloquence and learning, we do not suppose that his views would have vitally influenced the Court. Mr. Brady admits substantially that we were right, as we very well knew that we were when we wrote our article. But he introduces a style of argument a little peculiar, and of which we cannot approve. He supposes a wife who is very sick, and inclined to meander through a storm "to a distant point." "Would not her husband be justified in restraining her?" asks Mr. Brady. To be sure he would; and so would her aunt, her third cousin, her grandfather, her cook-maid, or any one with the will to lock the doer. Even "Sairey Gamp," if employed as a nurse, might legsly perform that function. But Mr. Brady's whole argument was based upon the relation of husband and wife. We said that the law gave to the husband, as a husband, no such authority as that claimed by Mr. Brady for bim. This Mr. Brady admits. But he flies off into a variety of illustrations, in which the domestic relations are sad'y mixed up. From the husband he slides to the brother. From the wife with a brain-fever he goes to the sister suffering from green sickness. Law, as Mr. Brady very well knows, or ought to know, cannot be decided in the shilly shally way. The right of the husband to restrain his wife cannot be at all germane to any right which a brother may have to restrain a sister. In deed, there can be no pretense that at any period in the history of the common law a brother had any such control over a sister as the husband at one t me undoubtedly exercised over the wife. The control for which Mr. Brady contends is a mere matter of police; a restraint which any humans person at any time would be at full liberty to empley in saving a fellow-creature from distress; and no more and no less legal than the honorable impulse of one who jumps into the dock to save a fe low-creature from drowning.

In order fully to appreciate the justice and the necessity of our condemnation of Mr. Brady's line of argument in the Woodman case, the circumstances must be fully considered. A woman was shut up by her husband in a private lunatic asylum. She was thus imprisoned upon the ground that she was in ane-it being perfectly evident to everybody that the un'ortonate woman was not issane in the ordinary and well-received meaning of the word. Mr. Brady preferred to have two strings to his bow, and so set up the doctrine-which we still consider monstrops-that, whether Mrs. Woodman was insane or not, her husband, upon his mere will and motion, might imprison her. That seems to be Mr. Brady's opinion still. But we must tell him that if he be sincere in this view he is behind the age, and behind the law, as at present administered in respectable tribunals. He had undoubtedly a right to make "suggestions." All gentle men of the bar do that continually; although we have been pained to notice that learned Judges very often treat these suggestions with small respect. But we deferentially submit to Mr. Brady that he will find it pretty hard to make special law to meet particular occasions. He may urge "moral insanity" in one case and "moral restraint" in another, and we may soon have "moral something e'se" in a third. But law does not thus stretch and contract itself to accommodate individual cases. And we are free to say to Mr. Brady that f his notions-for they are no more than notionsshould prevail, they would utterly destroy all consistency of practice in the public Courts, while they would seriously jeopard domestic tranquillity in private homes.

There is very apt to be some discrepancy be tween dogmatic declaration of principles and prastical matters of legislation founded thereon. Even that illustrious body, the bogus Constitutional Convention, now in session at Lecompton, in Kansas, has not wholly avoided this difficulty. That Convertion has finally adopted the report of a Committee on the subject of Slavery, which document consists of a preamble and three sections. The prean ble lays down the dectrine on the subject in the following decisive terms:

"The right of property is before and higher than any Constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right to any property what-But, though the Convention sets out upon this

high pitch, it breaks down sadly before it gets through. The document winds up with a third section in the following words:

"Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offense had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

Now, how is it possible to reconsile this provision with the dectrine that the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase, is the same

on the right to any property whatever! The of a horse, after that horse is worn out in the vice and is no longer able to earn a living. the unquestionable right of knocking that have the head, and so saving the expense of feeling If a farmer has more calves born than he can raise, or any which seem too pury to make it me while, be is at liberty to relieve himself of the den, without being called in question for it. if the right of the owner of a slave to such to and its increase is the same and as invision the right to any other property whatever, then to tainly the owner of a slave possesses, or capt is possess, the right of disposing of the life of a slave, no less than of his services. Could there is a more clear confession of the falsity of the principle with which the Convention sets out this provision, in which killing a slave is held to be murder !

The Express asserts mistakenly that we is an last said some hard things of the American ped, and adds that said party "owed neither he "TRIBUNE nor the Republican party anything."
Who said it did? It will be time enough to dispute our bill when we send it in.

The fact is, the Pro-Slavery American et year's start of their Anti-Slavery brothrea, junt the Democrats and giving them the victory bein their late compatriots were ready to join the publicans. We neither complain of this sor over it. Let it go! We only claim the right notice the fact, which is substantially admitted the Albany organ of "the order."

The Express proceeds to say that
"In regard to the 'Registration of Votes,' he had be publicens had the power to do last year just what he promise this."

The Republicans, as such, "promise" neither

this year with respect to Registration. We as the Americans are now in a position to seem Registration if they earnestly desire it; but m have not said whether through the cooperating Republicans or Democrats. If the Americans fit to insist on a Registry Law, they are obvious in a position to command one. If they do by will have deserved our hearty commendation we disclaim any authority to speak for the Rose lican or any other party.

As we have been emphatic in our con of the conduct of the Mormons in setting at det all the decencies and proprieties of domestic in in fact, making that violation a part of their is gion-so when we find anything commendates the conduct or doctrines of Brigham Young soils followers, we wish to give them all due call In the accounts given of the recent retirement

the Mormons from the Carson Valley, it is that that before leaving the Mormons took scraping care to pay all their debts. This we must age an example which, especially in these time, is Gentiles might do well to imitate. Brigham Young's recently published letter to the

Indian Department on the subject of Island tions is a very sensible document. He alleges we we do not doubt with truth, that the greater part of the difficulties with the Indians on the Pair arises from the habit which many travelers have looking upon all Indians as hostile, and firing upon them indiscriminately as if they were beach prey. If all Brigham Young's productions had den as sensible as this letter, he would be got the Mormons into the odious position shid they now occupy.

From MINNESOTA, we have St. Paul papered the 3d inst. The Pioneer and Democrat claims have heard from the Pembina region, and repet seven hundred majority there for Sibley, decin him Governor by 200 majority. It chains also major ty in the Senate and 6 in the House. In Times cays there cannot be 190 legal voters in h Pembina region. That does not prove, however, that a return may not be sent thence giving Silve seven hundred majority. Sibley will get the cut

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857. The movements of your hunger mobe produce tense alarm here. Mayor Wood's course is re bated by the President. A consultation between the President and Sec

taries, respecting the danger in New-York, held this afternoon. The same marines who such terrible execution here on the lat of Jane ben been ordered to depart to-morrow morning. At the military officers belonging to the New-York tion are ordered to return to their quarters into

A dispatch has been sent to Gen. Scott requiring him to take efficient measures for the prom tion of the Custom-House and Sub-Tressury. Troops have been ordered from Boston also, none from Philadelphia, because similar distri-ances to these dreaded in New-York are thou

possible there. The President declared on Saturday that Go Walker and Secretary Stanton would not to s moved for rejecting the forged returns. But w disapproval of their conduct as officious and horized is expressed.

No hostile movements are contemplated again the Mormons this Winter, as the force also ordered to Utah is insufficient for such operate and the season too far advanced for the dispate reenforcements, even if they could be spared

The rush for foreign appointments is agis newed. The President adheres, as a general the policy of retaining office holders until the tion of their commissions, though intending some marked exceptions. Pierce filled sady important consulates during the last year of term-a fact which is quite embarrassing ser view of the policy adopted. There are be valuable appointments of that grade opes. It

The nominations for them and diplomatic after the meeting of Congress. The regular Cabinet days are Tuesdays and Po

days, with occasional special meetings. The Pri dent receives visitors daily from 12 to 1, set present in the evening, during Miss Land's bes porary absence in Philadelphia.